

# FOLIO



THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA DECEMBER 19, 1968

## The University of Alberta . . . two campuses or one?

By Walter H. Johns  
President, The University of Alberta

The University of Alberta is finding its present size and its rate of growth something of an embarrassment, and serious thought must be given very soon to the accommodation of the students who are expected to seek admission over the next few years. This paper is intended to show something of the history of the University's present campus and of the problems it must face for the future.

The Honourable A. C. Rutherford, first Premier of Alberta, and sponsor of the first University Act, at the first session of the Legislature of Alberta in 1906, persuaded his government to purchase River Lot 5, an area of 250 acres between 112 and 116 Streets, and extending from University Avenue on the south, to the edge of the North Saskatchewan River on the north, as the site for the new university. It appears that Alberta College already owned, or at least soon acquired, the area bounded by 112 and 113 Streets, and extending from 87 to 89 Avenue, for its own second institution, Alberta College South. The University later acquired the south half of this property and a strip along the west side, but the remainder was reserved for the College, which in 1927 was re-named St. Stephen's College. About this time, in 1927, St. Joseph's College acquired the property west of St. Stephen's College as its site for a new residence and teaching building.

Another part of River Lot 5, lying between 112 and 114 Streets from 84 to 87 Avenue, was given up to the City of Strathcona in 1911, on the understanding that a hospital costing at least \$100,000 would be built there with a view to its eventually becoming a part of a medical school. Later the hospital property was extended south to 83 Avenue, and still later a further area was transferred to the hospital west of 114 Street as a site for the Nurses' Residence.

In the late 1920's the southwest corner of the campus was turned over to the provincial government for the construction of the Edmonton Normal School, which was opened in 1929, later became the Faculty of Education of the University, and now is

known as Corbett Hall. This site has recently been returned to the University in exchange for the site of the Dr. W. W. Cross Cancer Institute.

In 1952 the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium was opened on the site west of the former Normal School, and this area was thus lost to the University. The Provincial Laboratory of Public Health and the Research Council of Alberta buildings were constructed on what is sometimes called the hospital campus and, finally, the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium, with its adjacent parking lot, was built between 114 and 116 Streets, south of 87 Avenue, and opened in 1957.

All these buildings added substantially to

the University area as a cultural and medical centre, but they reduced Premier Rutherford's original river lot of 250 acres to about 154 acres, including the site of Corbett Hall and the area on which the Lister Hall residences stand. The acquisition of North Garneau west of 110 Street and north of 87 Avenue will add another 40 acres, but this will not completely solve the land problem as it is now beginning to emerge at the University.

A number of people interested in the University and its development have asked why the University ever abandoned the area west of the campus, now known as Windsor Park. The answer is that although the

### THE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF ALBERTA

CALGARY (1906-45)	CAMROSE (1912-38)	EDMONTON (1920-23, 1928-33, 1935-45)
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FOR TWO GENERATIONS THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS PREPARED TEACHERS FOR THE CLASSROOMS OF ALBERTA. MOST STUDENTS ENTERED DIRECTLY FROM THE HIGH SCHOOLS. UNTIL 1929, WHEN THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA WAS ESTABLISHED, UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ENROLLED TO QUALIFY FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHING. IN 1945 THE EXISTING SCHOOLS, CALGARY AND EDMONTON WERE ABSORBED INTO THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA. THE CALGARY NORMAL SCHOOL THUS BECAME THE PROGENITOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY.

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE PASSED THROUGH THE NORMAL SCHOOLS. IT WAS THE ERA OF THE ONE-ROOM SCHOOL, OF WHICH THERE WERE AT ONE TIME NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND IN ALBERTA. PREPARATION FOR SERVICE IN THESE WAS EMPHASIZED. STUDENTS CAME FROM THE VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES, BUT MAINLY FROM THE HAMLETS AND FARMS. FOR MOST, NORMAL SCHOOL, PERHAPS SUPPLEMENTED BY A SUMMER SESSION ALSO TAUGHT BY NORMAL SCHOOL STAFF, PROVIDED THEIR ONLY POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION. IN GENERAL IT WAS A HAPPY EXPERIENCE. STAFF-STUDENT RAPPORT WAS HIGH. SOME PROCEEDED FROM NORMAL SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY. FROM THESE AND THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WHO ENROLLED IN THE NORMAL SCHOOLS BEFORE 1929 CAME MANY OF ALBERTA'S EDUCATIONAL LEADERS.

IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION IN ALBERTA DURING ITS FORMATIVE YEARS, THIS PLAQUE COMMEMORATES THE NORMAL SCHOOLS, THEIR STAFFS AND THEIR GRADUATES.

A bronze plaque in the Education Building lobby commemorating Alberta normal schools was unveiled December 14 by G. S. Lord, former principal of the Edmonton Normal School. The plaque, which notes the contribution made by graduates and staff of the three Alberta normal schools to education in the province, was accompanied by a history of the normal schools from 1905 to 1945, written by George Mann, Assistant Professor of Sociology at The University of Lethbridge.

University rented space there for pasture and grain growing, it never had title to it. Others have asked why the University was so short-sighted as not to acquire this property when it was available, and before it was subdivided for residential purposes. The answer is that the University registration in 1944-45 was 2,679 and, immediately after the war, even with the many student veterans enrolled, only reached about 5,000 students. Anyone who might have suggested that the University acquire more property adjacent to the campus in those days would have been thought to be out of his head. Even by 1958 and 1959, the registration was still under 5,000 students, and it has only been in the last 10 years that the University population explosion has taken place to bring us to 15,305 full-time daytime students, as of December 1, 1968.

The figures for the future, however, are awesome: perhaps 18,000 next year, and 30,000 by 1973 or 1974, if the present rate of increase continues. New buildings are going up to house the increased numbers—the Biological Sciences Centre at the north end of the campus, the Clinical Sciences Building south of the Hospital, and the North Wing addition to the Cameron Library—and still more are being planned, buildings for Law, Physical Education, the Humanities, the Fine Arts, Chemistry, Education, new residences, and many more. These buildings can be accommodated on our present campus and in North Garneau, but problems of access and parking become more critical with each new building that is opened. Three years ago it was believed that the limit of space for buildings would be reached with 18,000 students. This ceiling has been raised to 21,000, but even this figure could be reached by September, 1970, less than two years away. It is clear that our earlier planning is now out of date and will have to be reviewed. It is even possible that we could begin to plan for a quite different type of campus, with a very high density of buildings within a relatively limited area. One advantage of this is that students do not have to travel a long distance between buildings; another is that the provision of utilities can be done on an economical basis compared with the costs of opening a new campus, or having a campus widely spread out.

This whole matter has been under active study by a variety of bodies since 1966. Late in that year the government decided that a fourth provincial university should be established in the Edmonton area, and that The University of Alberta should be held to an enrolment of about 18,000 students.

Early in 1967 there was a report that two new

universities in the Edmonton area might be built, one secular, and one interdenominational (*The Edmonton Journal*, February 6, 1967). A few days later the provincial government announced that plans for the inter-denominational university had been dropped, but a fourth university would be built, and plans for a board of governors, a president, initial curriculum, etc., were to go ahead immediately. By September, 1967, this plan was also deferred and the ceiling on The University of Alberta enrolment was raised to 21,000.

The question of a separate university, or a satellite campus of The University of Alberta "on a proximate site" has been widely discussed by provincial, civic, and University committees. If a separate university for the Edmonton area is decided upon, the problem of a site is less acute, but the problem of costs would probably be greater. A new university would need its own organization of a board of governors, a senate, administrative officers and faculty, its own library, teaching buildings, residences, and all the services and equipment any such institution must have. The experience of such cities as Toronto, Melbourne, and Sydney, indicates the extent of the costs of such a development, and the effect it would have on the older institution. The development of the new University of Lethbridge gives some further insight into the problem as it could exist in Alberta.

Expansion of The University of Alberta on a proximate site would permit certain economies, particularly at the outset. Faculty and senior students might have access to the University Library, now approaching 1,000,000 volumes. The ancillary campus could confine itself to such basic curricula as are comprised in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Education. Senior faculty might offer graduate courses on the main campus, and graduate students from the University might offer instruction in the classrooms and laboratories of the ancillary campus. At the same time, the pressure of numbers on the main campus could be relieved, along with the problems of access and parking. The University of Toronto adopted such a plan with the development of Scarborough and Erindale campuses, after York University had been established as a separate institution in the City of Toronto. One of the essentials of such an arrangement as the provision of an ancillary campus would be a close liaison between the two campuses, including relatively easy access by car, bus, or rapid transit system.

The Edmonton Regional Planning Commission prepared a report in September,

1968, at the request of the Alberta Universities Commission, suggesting 10 possible sites for a second campus, or a second university, in the Edmonton area. These included the Boyle Street area in downtown Edmonton, the University Farm, or more remote sites ranging from northeast of St. Albert to east of Devon. The report indicated the advantages and disadvantages of each of the 10 sites, leaving it to the Universities Commission to grapple with the problem.

If the facilities for university education continue to expand in the Edmonton area, as indeed they must, the capacity of the present campus and the newly acquired area in North Garneau will have to be expanded well beyond the present limit of 21,000 students, improved methods of access will have to be developed, and new facilities will probably have to be provided elsewhere. If facilities are provided as far away as Devon or Leduc, it would probably be best to plan for a separate institution, but in that event careful thought should be given to a co-operative arrangement with The University of Alberta for teaching and research. Such arrangements are in effect or planned in a number of regions in Ontario and in the United States and should prove mutually beneficial to new and old institutions alike. The establishment of junior colleges in and around Edmonton would be of some help as well, but could not provide a complete solution.

The problem is serious and urgent, and its solution in the best interests of the people of Alberta will call for wise and thoughtful planning by The University of Alberta, the Alberta Universities Commission, and the provincial government.

## VISITORS

G. R. WILLIAMS of the University of Toronto, addressed a Department of Biochemistry Seminar on "Respiratory Control and Krebs Cycle," on December 9.

E. C. MILNER, Professor of Mathematics, The University of Calgary, addressed a Department of Mathematics colloquium December 12 on "The Recent Theorems for Denumerable Order Types."

MIECZYSŁAW SZYMCZAK arrived at the University December 9 to take up his post as Visiting Professor of Slavonic Philology and Linguistics. Dr. Szymczak is on leave of absence from Warsaw University. He is the Secretary General of the International Committee of Slavists and a member of the Presidium of the Polish Linguistic Association in Cracow and of the Association for Language Culture in Warsaw.

*Lawrence Leonard, conductor of the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, conducted the Department of Music Chorus in the annual Christmas concert in Convocation Hall, December 14. The University String Orchestra, conducted by Thomas Rolston (Associate Professor and Acting Head of the Department of Music), the Collegium Musicum, directed by Arthur Crighton (Associate Professor of Music), and organist James Whittle, also performed.*



## TWELVE TO GIVE PAPERS AT WASA

The Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology will meet December 28, 29, and 30 in Banff.

The tenth anniversary theme is "Perspectives on Regions and Regionalism." **B. Y. CARD**, Professor of Sociology of Education in the Department of Educational Foundations, is President of the Association. **A. K. DAVIS**, Professor of Sociology, is Vice-President.

Those from The University of Alberta who will be presenting papers at the meeting are **HAROLD BARCLAY**, Associate Professor and Acting Chairman of Anthropology, "On the Use of Culture-Areas and Regions in Anthropology"; **CHARLES HYNAM**, Associate Professor of Sociology and Agricultural Economics, "Community Development—An Example of Conceptual Confusion"; Miss **SALLY SNYDER**, Associate Professor of Anthropology, "The New *Blason Populaire* in North America—Content Analysis of Ukrainian and Polish Jokes"; **SETHARD FISHER**, Associate Professor of Sociology, "Stigma and Deviant Behavior in School"; **GEORGE SITWELL**, Assistant Professor of Geography, "Regions as Systems—Consideration of a

Nova Scotian Case Study"; **DONALD WHITESIDE**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, "The Closeness of the Kinship System and Its Measurement"; **KAROL KROTKI**, Professor of Sociology, "Consequences in Western Canada of the Demographic Wave" and "Availability and Retrieval of Regional Data in Canada (Progress Report since the 1968 Edmonton Workshop on Census and Other Data)."

Graduate students presenting papers include **DEWEY EVANS** and **REBECCA HOOVER**, "Career Decisions of Nursing Students"; **PATRICIA BOURGETTE** with **JAMES HACKLER**, Associate Professor of Sociology, "Community Cohesiveness in Relation to Community Behavior"; and **PETER TOMPKINS**, "The Northwest Territories: Recent Economic Development and Social Change."

## FLIGHT TO PAKISTAN PLANNED

Arrangements have been made for a group flight to Pakistan this summer. Members of the Pakistan Canada Association and their dependent relatives are eligible for the flight which leaves Toronto on July 27 and returns to Toronto on August 27. For details write to Jamal Zafar Jeofry, President of the Association, 1644 Jane Street, Weston, Ontario.

## ENROLMENT FIGURES RELEASED

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that as of December 1, 1967, eight institutions had over 10,000 full-time university-grade students. Figures include enrolments at affiliated institutions. The Université de Montréal was largest with 30,247, followed by the University of Toronto, 21,484; Université Laval, 19,155; the University of British Columbia, 17,525; McGill University, 14,024; The University of Alberta, 13,486; the University of Saskatchewan, 12,604; and the University of Manitoba, 10,233.

Detailed data on part-time students, comparable to figures for full-time university-grade students, were first collected in 1962-63. Total part-time enrolment reported was 44,048 in 1962-63, and 99,079 in 1967-68. It would appear that the figure for 1962-63 is too low, perhaps by as much as 7,000 due to the omission of enrolments in some courses requiring matriculation for entry.

Of the 98,983 part-time students reported in 1967-68 (an increase of 15.3 per cent over the 1966-67 figure), 88,287 were undergraduates (up 16.6 per cent over 1966-67), and 10,696 were graduates (up

5.8 per cent over 1966-67). The bulk of the part-time undergraduate enrolment continued to be in Arts, Education, and Commerce; among the graduates, it was in these faculties and in Engineering.

### GONSETT COLLECTION GROWING

The purchase of several thousand books has been made possible over the years by a trust fund established by Mrs. R. R. Gonsett, in memory of her husband R. R. Gonsett, whose collection of patent models, archival material, and working models has recently gone on permanent display at the Provincial Museum and Archives.

The books are mostly on Ukrainian language, literature, and history and form the core of the Library's Eastern European library materials, BRUCE B. PEEL, Librarian to the University, reports.

The interest from the endowment is now being used to purchase more books.

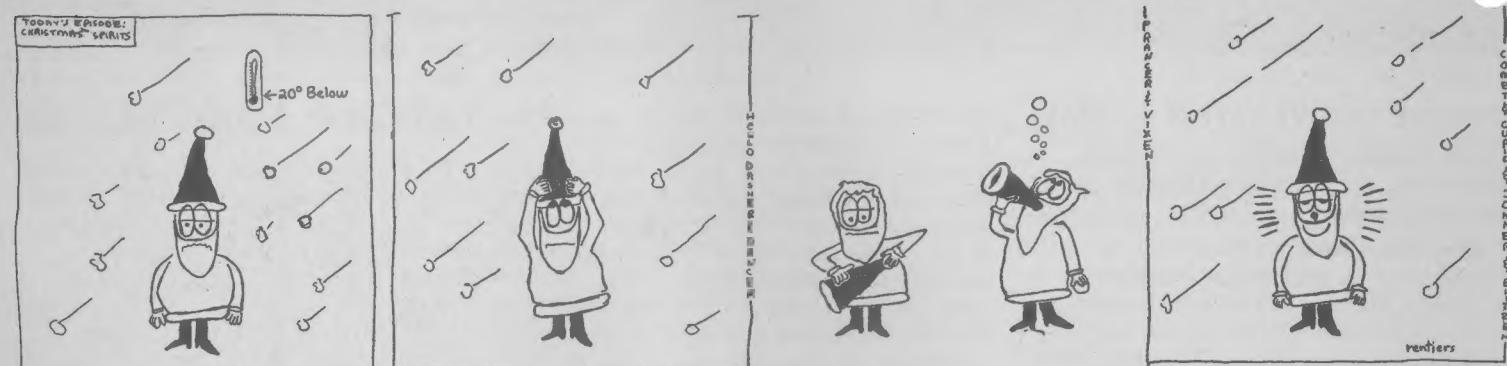
### NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

Tickets are available for the New Year's Eve party in Lister Hall for all University staff, at \$5 per person, from Food Services outlets and representatives of the Civil Service Association, Branch 22.



*The new whatsis south of the Rutherford Library is called "Dyad," we are told. Bravely venturing near its base, we found the following inscription: "DYAD / By Robert Murray / Commissioned by Expo 67 / Sponsored by the House of Seagram / This sculpture was exhibited at Expo 67 and in 1968 at Man and his World in Montreal. It was donated to The University of Alberta at the request of the House of Seagram." Readers expert in the art of prosody will know that a dyad is a pair of lines with two different rhythms.*

Cartoon by P. K. Rentiers, reprinted from *The Gateway*, December 15, 1961.



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